

# Jasper Weekly Courier.

VOL. 28.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1886.

NO. 31.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER, INDIANA, BY  
**CLEMENT DOANE.**  
OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON WEST SIXTH STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1.50  
For six months, : : : : 1.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
For square, 10 lines or less, 1 week, \$1.00  
Each subsequent insertion, 75 cts.  
Longer advertisements at the same rate.  
A fraction over even square or square, counted as a square. These are the terms for transient advertisements; a reasonable deduction will be made to regular advertisers.

Notices of appointment of administrators and legal notices of like character to be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES.  
For Township Officers, each \$1.00  
For County " " 2.50  
For District, Circuit, or State, 5.00

E. A. ELY, J. W. WILSON, T. H. DILLON,  
Jasper, Ind.

**ELY, WILSON & DILLON,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
JASPER, INDIANA.

COLLECTIONS in this and adjoining counties, and other legal business attended to with care and dispatch.  
OFFICE—One Square East of the Court-house, over John P. Sall's Drug Store.  
July 24, 1885.

**JOHN L. BRETZ,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
JASPER, INDIANA.

OFFICE over John Troxler's Saddlery Shop

WILL, positively attend all terms of the Dubois

**W. A. TRAYLOR, W. S. HUNTER,**  
TRAYLOR & HUNTER,  
Attorneys at Law,

JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining

**BRUNO BURTNER,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

And Notary Public,

JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and

**CLEMENT DOANE**

**Attorney at Law**

JASPER, IND.

WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois county, and

**10c. Music House. 10c.**

544 Fourth Avenue—Branch House, No. 219

**LOUISVILLE, KY.**

Keeps all of the latest music for TEN

**CENTS,** regular price of this

music is from fifty to seventy-

five cents per copy.

**SEND ONE CENT FOR CATALOGUE.**

**W. C. BURTLE.**

August 7th, 1884-17.

**N. H. WILSON, I. R. WILSON**

**Wilson Brothers,**

**SCIENTIFIC DENTISTS,**

**HUNTINGBURG, IND.**

All work warranted, and satisfaction guaranteed. Our

long experience in the profession, and use of none but

the best materials, enables us to do this.

Office in St. Clair Hotel building, up

**GET YOUR COAL CHEAP!**

**Eckert & Gebhart,**

**COAL DEALERS,**

Are ready now to deliver the BEST

COAL mined in Southern Indiana,

from their mine three-quarters of a

mile North-west of Jasper. A lower

price than either of the other mines

are working.

Orders left at the Store of M. A.

Schmersheim & Co. will receive

Prompt attention. July 17, '85.

**BRICK FOR SALE!**

**A. HOCHGESANG & BROTHER,**

Have taken the yard formerly kept by their father, and

will now be prepared to furnish THE BEST OF

BRICK in any quantity desired, at the

**YARD ON THE TROY ROAD.**

Particular attention will be paid to filling a FULL HOUSE

PATENT, and special terms given on large orders.

WE WILL ALSO CONTRACT FOR BUILDINGS

AND FURNISH ALL MATERIALS.

**Give us a Call.**

**A. HOCHGESANG & BROTHER.**

June 28, '85-17.

## The New British Ode.

(By T. H. DILLON.)

I.  
Welcome, welcome; with one voice  
In your welfare we rejoice,  
Sons and brothers, that have sent,  
From Isle and cape and continent,  
Produce of your field and flood,  
Mount and mine and primal wood,  
Works of subtle brain and hand  
And splendors of the morning land—  
Gifts from every British zone—  
Britons, hold your own!

II.  
May we find, as ages run,  
The mother featured in the son;  
And may yours forever be  
That old strength and constancy  
Which have made your fathers great  
In our ancient Island State;  
And wh'er'er her flag may fly,  
Glorious between sea and sky,  
Make the might of Britain known.  
Britons, hold your own!

III.  
Britain fought her sons of yore,  
Britain failed, and nevertheless,  
Careless of our growing kin,  
Shall we sin our fathers' sin:  
Men that in a narrower day—  
Unpropitiated rulers they—  
Drove from out the mother's nest  
That young eagle of the West  
To forage for herself alone.  
Britons, hold your own!

IV.  
Shallers of our glorious past,  
Brothers, must we part at last?  
Shall not we, through good and ill,  
Cleave to one another still?  
Britain's myriad voices call:  
Sons, be welded, each and all,  
Into one Imperial whole;  
One with Britain, heart and soul;  
One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne!  
Britons, hold your own!  
And God guard all!

## PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The Liquor Dealers Meet and Per-  
fect an Anti-High License Or-  
ganization.

Under the call of men interested in the liquor traffic, representatives from city towns and cities in the State met at Mozart Hall yesterday morning and effected an organization by electing Mr. Maus, brewer, chairman. The meeting was called to consider the matter of high license and to arrange for concerted action, provided either of the two political parties should make such an issue by inserting a higher license plank in its platform. The meeting was strictly private, but it is known that the discussions developed a strong sentiment against any change in the license system of the State and it was determined to unite with the party offering such an issue as against the favoring of it. Unless the question is thus brought before the people the organization will not pretend, as a body, to espouse the cause of either party. During the afternoon a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the organization. The committee reported at the night session, and the name of "The Indiana Protective Association" was adopted. The constitution pledges the members to use all honorable means to prevent such an issue as high license, but in the event it should be made, then the organization is to unite with the party opposing it, irrespective of party predilections. Under the constitution, the officers were elected and various committees appointed.

In the discussions during the evening it was shown that only about one per cent. of the liquor dealers are in favor of high license.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

## A New Coal Road.

Indianapolis Journal: The Indiana Railroad Company, the name of the corporation which recently purchased the Chicago and Great Southern road at foreclosure sale, has been consolidated with the Chicago and Indiana Railway Company, and the line now running from Yeddo, in Fountain county, to Brazil will be extended to Rockport, on the Ohio river, passing through the counties of Owen, Greene, Martin, Daviess, Pike, Dubois, Warrick and Spencer, opening a direct route through the coal fields of southern Indiana to Chicago. The capital stock of the consolidated company is fixed at \$10,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 is held by the stockholders in the Indiana Railway Company, who agree to pay into the new corporation the sum of \$550,000, in consideration of which they will receive \$2,800,000 more of stock, of which \$1,200,000 shall be preferred and \$1,700,000 common. The consolidated company will issue to the Chicago and Indiana Coal Company, in exchange for \$100,000 of its capital stock now outstanding, an equal amount of common stock. The directors of the consolidated company are H. H. Porter, George C. Kimball, Edward F. Lawrence, C. W. Hillard, Robert H. Low, Henry Selbert, R. P. Flower, Benjamin Brewster, H. A. Gardner, H. R. Bishop and Charles F. Coffin.

## A Big Steal Proposed.

A subsidy of eight hundred thousand dollars has been voted by the Senate to a line of ships for carrying the United States mails. This is one of the most indefensible acts of the present session of Congress, and it is to be hoped that the Democratic House of Representatives will promptly kill the measure.—Evansville Courier.

## Importation of Foreign Contract Labor.

BY JUDGE LEWIS JORDAN.

Indianapolis Sentinel.  
Now that the attention of the whole country is called to the labor question it is a most excellent time to look into the history of emigration and review some legislation—attempts of foreign contract labor. It reads rather strangely that the first law authorizing the importation of pauper labor was passed and approved by the President on the 4th day of July, 1864, when the Republican party had full control of the Government.

The bill was engineered through the Senate by John Sherman, and Washburne, of Illinois, had charge of it in the House. On page 3392 of the Congressional Record I find Mr. Sherman urged the consideration of the bill, and said "the bill is on a modest scale to commence with." To show what Mr. Sherman's ideas of a "modest scale" were I copy the second section. The provisions of the section so clearly authorize a species of servitude that the authors of the bill thought it prudent to insert the last clause in the section, which is a mere assertion that the relation of slavery or servitude is not created by the bill. Here is the section:

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That all contracts that shall be made by emigrants to the United States in foreign countries, in conformity to regulations that may be established by said Commissioner, whereby emigrants shall pledge their labor for a term not exceeding twelve months, to repay the expenses of their migration, shall be held to be valid in law, and may be enforced in the courts of the United States or the several States and Territories; and such advances, if so stipulated in the contract, and the contract be recorded in the recorder's office in the county where the emigrant shall settle, shall operate as a lien upon all land thereafter acquired, until liquidated by the emigrant, whether under the homestead law when the title is consummated, or on property otherwise acquired by the emigrant; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize any contract contravening the Constitution of the United States, or creating in any way the relation of slavery or servitude.

Mr. Sherman's "modest scale" law was never carried into effect because it required an appropriation to carry out its provisions, but large corporations, seeing this law on the statute book, were warranted in concluding that it was the policy of those controlling the Government to allow the importation of foreign contract labor, and they went into the business on a much larger scale than is generally known to the public. Henry Sterne, United States Consul in Hungary, wrote to the State Department in 1881 that large numbers of Hungarians were being sent to this country under contract. He says: "I have information that agents are managing the business a good deal in the manner of the coolie trade, and that immigrants are shipped to the United States about like so many cattle." Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Consul to this country, established a bureau for the protection of the Hungarian immigrants, and said "great numbers of immigrants are landed on these shores who are owned by capitalists."

One firm in New York City, claiming to be in the banking business, acknowledged that since they had been in business 1,400 Italians had been brought to this country under contract. But the importation of foreign contract labor has not been confined to Hungarians and Italians. The evidence taken before a Congressional committee brought out the fact that, in many branches of manufacturing, pauper labor has been imported under contract. After a committee of the Lower House of Congress had obtained all these facts a bill was reported to prohibit the importation of foreigners and aliens under contract to perform labor in the United States. The report accompanying the bill said:

The bill in no measure seeks to restrict free immigration. Such a proposition would be, and justly so, odious to the American people. The foreigners who voluntarily and from choice leave their native land and settle in this country, with the intention of becoming an American citizen, a part of the American body politic, has always been welcome to our shores.

The bill passed the House on the 19th of June, 1884, by a vote of 102 to 17, which was then Democratic. The bill went to the Senate and that was the last of it, although the Senate was Republican, and that party professes in its platform to be opposed to the importation of foreign contract labor.

During the discussion of the bill I see it was stated by one of the members that the reason assigned by Mr. Sherman for the passage of the act of July 4, 1864, was that the prices of labor were very high, and they needed importation on that account. I am not informed whether or not such a bill as passed the House in 1864 and was killed in the Senate, is now pending in the House, but the times would seem to demand the speedy passage of such a law.

## Not in a Hurry.

A gentleman was surprised while out for a drive on the Pequot road recently by the conduct of a boy whom he asked to ride. The boy refused obstinately, and when prevailed upon for a reason said he expected a whipping when he got home and was in no hurry.—New London Day.

## What is Democracy?

The Boston Herald asks: "What is Democracy?" The Louisville Courier-Journal, in answer to the question, thus begins and closes an editorial, the essential points of which we copy as follows: "It was Emerson who asked, 'Who among the Christians is a Christian?' It is easier, inquiring brothers, to define Democracy than it is to say who among the Democrats is a Democrat."

First, "Democracy" demands a strict interpretation of the Constitution. The party contends that the violation of its provisions leads to the centralization of power and denial of the first principle of local self government.

Next, "Democracy" requires strict economy in every department of Government, and following that a reduction of the burdens of taxation.

Next, the principles of the Democratic party require that all taxation shall be for the purpose of government and shall fall on all classes alike.

These are the distinctive principles of the party; every measure which violates them ought to secure the united opposition of the party.

The Educational bill is obnoxious to every principle of the party. It interferes with local concerns. It threatens the chief reliance of the common schools; it is extravagant and breeds extravagance.

The tariff is a system of class legislation. It imposes taxes for other than purposes of government. It restricts personal liberty. It interferes with the free interchange of products. Hence the tariff is beyond the reach of any defense by the Democratic party.

The Democratic party has survived defeat, misrepresentation and obloquy; it will yet defeat the machinations of its enemies and the base betrayals of false friends. To it is committed the care of the Constitution, and under that Constitution it will contend for the maintenance of the principles upheld by the fathers.

## Indiana Patents.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Indiana, week ending May 4, 1886, reported expressly for this paper by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 936 F street, Washington, D. C.:

G. W. Bond Ft. Wayne, rotary engine; John Dickason, Vevay, fence; W. M. Dickinson, Indianapolis, hand saw-mill; T. K. Frankenberg, New Liberty, draft equalizer; C. M. Keller, Columbus, coke crusher; W. H. McGrew, machine for building fences; R. A. Preston, Swan, cultivating and seeding machine; A. B. Reeves, Columbus, cultivator; F. D. Peck, Elkhart, machine for making paper pulp; H. V. Shaw, Lawrenceburg, dust pan; Wm. Strong, Indianapolis, shower attachment for bath-tubs; Wm. Kimmel, Milton, gang plow; Elizabeth Wood, Evansville, draft equalizer; L. G. Woolley, Indianapolis, steam dynamo-electric machine; Henry Fatic, Middletown, automatic vehicle brake; W. R. Kramer, Fairmount, gate hinge.

## Broom Corn.

But little broom corn is grown in this section of the country, though the industry might easily be made fairly profitable. The advance in broom corn is something unprecedented. A year ago it was worth \$20 per ton, and now fetches from \$180 to \$240 per ton. The seed ordinarily worth \$2.50 per bushel, now sells at \$10, and cannot be had in sufficient quantities even at that price. The reason for this state of affairs is that a few years ago everybody went into raising broom corn, the market was overstocked, and prices went so low as to create a disgust for the industry. Last year only about one-third of a crop was raised, and no attention was paid to saving the seed. There is probably not more than a third of a crop this year, and those farmers who are lucky enough to have seed on hand will make a good thing out of their broom corn crop in 1886.—Orange County Farmer.

## School Enumeration.

Davies County Democrat.  
Jesse Stephenson of the public schools has completed the enumeration of school children in this city. From his report we learn that there are 4,318 white persons in Washington and 118 colored, making a total population of 4,436. Of the foreign-born population 171 are Germans, 74 Irish, 33 English, 9 Swiss, 7 Welsh, 5 French. One was born in the South America, of Spanish parents. The total foreign-born population of the city is 299; natives 4,137. There are 861 householders in the city, 378 of whom own real estate and 483 live in rented property.

There are 710 white males of school age and 730 white females in the city; 17 colored males and 29 colored females.

## No Married or Young Folks Wanted.

The Board of Education of Knox county, adopted the following resolution at its May session:

Resolved That no applicant be licensed to teach in the public schools of Knox county whose age at the nearest birthday is less than 18 years.

Resolved, That no married woman be employed to teach in the public schools of the county.

Here's a how d'ye do!  
Whatever shall I do?  
Since I stopped my advertising  
My trade has fallen off surprising  
Within a week or two.  
Here's a how d'ye do!

## THE TOBACCO MARKET.

Smaller Crops and Better Tobacco Is What Is Needed.

Evansville Journal.  
The tobacco market is still on a standstill and business is dead, with no signs of a revival in the near future. This condition does not only exist here but everywhere. The large sale last week in New York of 10,000 hogsheads of old leaf, to a syndicate for the Spanish regalia, has not had the effect of advancing the market, if it is going to, as was anticipated. The Spanish regalia buyers have withdrawn from the Western market, but for how long a period is not known.

What can producers do to mitigate this present misfortune, to lend relief to country dealers who paid them far more for their tobacco than they can get out of it in the present condition of things, to avert from themselves a still greater disaster next year? There can be only one answer—reduce year crops, and concentrate your efforts on creating quality instead of quantity. The latter is superabundant, consisting largely of kinds of tobacco which are nauseating the trade. The former quality is exceedingly scarce, and bears a high premium. In instances, at one end of the list, of both dark and heavy tobaccos and of Burleys, is \$1, and at the other end of each \$18.35 and \$18.50. Grow less tobacco and make it better. Cut down the planting 35, 40, 50 per cent, and add that much more labor to the remainder in cultivation, judicious care, skillful curing, stripping, assorting, and pricing, and the reduced percentage grown will pay far better than an excessive crop. An overgrown yield inevitably means an inferior yield, and with inferiority the channels of trade are glutted.

It is of the utmost importance that these facts should be appreciated and acted on at this immediate juncture, and every farmer and country newspaper should assist in urging it, as the policy recommended depends for its success upon its concurrent adoption by the majority of planters. The next few weeks will decide whether the farmer will plant the germs for another year's disaster and loss, or of satisfactory and profitable results, and there should be a spirit of co-operation in securing the right action.

## A Hard Saying.

New York Sun.  
The wisest heads among the working-men see the impossibility of permanently getting ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

They know that work for eight hours will not bring pay for ten hours for the same reason that a pint and a half cannot make a quart, or two feet make a yard.

Of course, there may be favored trades or temporary exceptional states of trade in which a man can get more holidays and a smaller weekly total of hours for the same wages, but in the end he will find that, always within reasonable limits, shorter time means shorter wages.

This is a hard saying, but it is always better to say the truth. Work by the piece or by the hour seems to be the natural conclusion to which the matter must come.

It is not yet known how many bidders there will be for the L. E. & St. L. at the coming foreclosure sale in New Albany, but the impression prevails here that the Mackey interest will make an effort to secure possession of the road, which, under good management, will develop into a paying property. The minimum price is fixed at \$740,000, and the road extends from New Albany to Mount Vernon, with branches from Jasper to Evansville, and from Gentryville to Rockport. It will not require a very large expenditure to place it in good physical condition, the road-bed and tracks, generally speaking, being in fair shape. The sale will take place, unless there is further postponement, on June 8.—Boonville Enquirer.

The Elkhart Independent is authority for the statement that an Elkhart county justice once "charged" a jury as follows: "Gentlemen of the jury, charging the jury is a new business to me, as this is my first case. You have heard all the evidence, as well as myself; you have also heard what the learned counsel have to say. If you believe what the counsel for the plaintiff has told you, your verdict will be for the plaintiff; but if, on the other hand, you believe what the defendant's counsel has told you, your verdict will be for the defendant; but if you are like me and don't believe what either of them have said, I'll be d—d if I know what you will do. Constable, take charge of the jury."

## What They Said About Their Beaux.

Newman Independent.

A couple of Newman girls were overheard recently, quarrelling about their beaux.

"I don't care," said Amelia, "your beau has a wooden leg and can't dance."

"I don't care, either," said Kitty. "Your beau is near sighted, and every time he goes to kiss you his big mouth goes off before it gets within a foot of your back-trap."

Tom—"Come, boys; it's my treat. What'll you take, Charley?" Charley—"Well, if it's all the same to you, I'll take a pound of sugar. My wife told me this morning we were all out."

Tom—"If you think I'm going to buy sugar for your family, you're out in your calculations. If you want to drink, it's all right; but I draw the line at sugar."

—Boston Transcript.

## The Oldest Woman in Indiana.

The following letter, the Western Christian Advocate says, explains itself, and will be read with profound interest:

Russaville, Ind., April 28, 1886.

My Editor—I have been asked so many times in regard to Sister Mary Beneman, who resides near here, and who is a member of our church, I thought it best to answer through your columns. Sister Beneman was born in Sussex County, Delaware, April 27, 1769. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church nearly eighty years. Her maiden name was Perry, a daughter of Captain C. R. Perry, of the Revolutionary War. Her first marriage was to William Coulter. In 1808 she with her husband and two sons moved to Ohio, and settled where Circleville now stands. Mr. Coulter died there, and some years later she married John Beneman, who lived but one year. She is the mother of eight children, four of whom are now living. In 1853 she came to this county, where she now lives. Notwithstanding her extreme old age she spends all her wakeful hours in sewing, and can see to thread her needle as readily as many persons much younger. Her Sabbaths are spent in reading the Bible, and I never visit her but she invokes God's blessing upon me and my work. As one looks upon her a feeling almost of awe comes over him. Her face, though plowed with furrows of time, bears a strong look of intelligence and decision of character.

April 27, marking the one hundred and seventeenth mile-post of her journey, it was thought proper to celebrate it with her. Accordingly the citizens of the place turned out in a procession of 300, headed by the cornet band, and marched to her residence, where they spread and partook of a sumptuous repast, after which all dispersed to their homes, feeling it a privilege to do her honor.

J. I. McCoy,  
Pastor M. E. Church.

The Bloomfield Democrat says: The Democrats of Martin county have been instructed to vote as a unit for Hon. J. H. O'Neill, for Congress. A majority of the congressional delegates of the district are now instructed for O'Neill. Mr. O'Neill will be nominated for the first time for Congress by acclamation, in a district where a nomination is equivalent to an election. We doubt whether there is another man in the United States, who ever received such a compliment.

A newspaper in Illinois recently brought suit against forty-three men who would not pay their subscription and obtained judgment in each case for the full amount of the claim. Of these twenty-eight made affidavit that they owned no property but that the law allowed them, thus preventing attachment. Then under a decision of the Supreme Court they were arrested for petit larceny and bound over in the sum of \$300 each. All but six gave bond, while the six went to jail.

Indianapolis News: Gov. Gray today received a letter from Wm. Salmons, of Shoals, Ind., asking if he would consider a petition for the commutation of the sentence of Samuel Archer, who is under sentence of death, to imprisonment for life, as his mother was very anxious to bring this about. The Governor answered in the negative, saying: "While I deeply sympathize with the mother, I can not interfere with the judgment of the court."

In the United States Court at Indianapolis Thursday, in a case involving the fraudulent township warrants, Judge Woods ruled that in order to recover money paid for warrants it will be necessary to bring suit upon each separate warrant and that recovery can not be had unless it is shown that the township was benefitted by the issuance of the warrant.

The natural gas discovered at Portland last Wednesday increases in volume, and is sufficient to light a city of 20,000 inhabitants. The drillers predict that oil will be found this week. New companies are being organized, and it is predicted that the village of 400 in 1874, will reach 20,000 in 1890. This is the only natural gas yet discovered in Indiana.

The Washington Critic says: "Now that it is settled Mr. Cleveland is to lead Miss Folson to the altar, Senator Edmunds is preparing a resolution calling upon the President for the correspondence in the case."

The season is upon us when the sturdy patriots who do most to save the country do it with a sturdy grip upon the plow-handles and a hearty appetite for dinner at the unfashionable hour of noon.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Says the New York Sun, on a card in a Philadelphia street car is a great truth thus succinctly stated: "Advertising is a great deal like making love to a widow—it can't be overdone."

The postoffices at Dale and Gentryville will be elevated, July 1st, to the money order class.

In Cannelton week before last five saloons closed up, under the pressure of a high license.

The County Superintendent's Convention of Indiana will be held at Indianapolis, June 23.